### THE EXAMINER:

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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE PAUL SEYMOUR,

### PERLICHER. Mission to Rome.

Mr. Levix made a speech last week in the House of Representatives on the Catholic Question. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLI replied. We copy

He referred to the article of amendments to the Constitution, prohibiting any law for the tieneral Washington-mentioned the appoint-

of this House, 226 are protestants. There are, I am told, but two Catholics in the House. We are a Protestant Congress, representing a Pro-

He vindicated the Jesuits against the attacks of Mr. Levin, extolling their taste, charity, and purity, which he contrasted with the corruption

f some Protestant Bishops.
In reply to the objection that we had no commercial relations with the Pope, he stated that he had lately recommended a commercial league of the Italian States. Mr. I mentioned several facts showing the probability of the growth of the Papal States, and he appealed appealed to Southern men interested in the culture of corton, sugar, and tobacco.

There it is, the South ! And the South, too in a dollar and cent view ! "Come to my helpsustain me-and I will sell you cotton, sugar, and tobacco." But Mr. Levin was "up to sauff." He was not to be outwitted after this fashion. He admitted all that was said about the Constitution; but the States might, and the Pape, and O'Connel-terrible men! meant to establish the Catholic religion in them. And he, too, appealed to the South. But to their fears! prejudices! passions! He could tell it that the new mission to Rome was to be made the basis of one to Hayti! We give what he

published his manifesto calling upon the Irish Catholics of the United States to carry out the intentions of the Pope at the ballot-box, (for you must take them in connection as illustrating the real designs of the Pope,) he called together in the city of London the most influential and wealthy Roman Catholics, for the purpose of forming an association, having for its avowed object the overthrow of Protestant rights and Protestant freedom in the United States. A circular or pamphlet was prepared which was dexterously and judiciously distributed; and in that circular we find the same ground assumed which has been taken upon the floor of thir tiouse by my colleague from the 4th Congressional district—'Congress has no power to legis-iate upon the subject of religion.' But in the But in the circular they proclaimed the fact-and it seems they understood this subject well-that the States may change the fundamental law, and make the Roman Catholic religion the established religion of the State! This, sir, in itself ex-plains the secret of this extraordinary flood of Roman Catholic population now pouring into the windows." our country. Is it not, sir, somewhat extraordinary that the Romish hierarchy in Europe thousands from their dominion? I put it to the common sense of every man, whether it is would be thus looked upon without alarm or regret, if the subtle policy of the Romish Pontiff and not given him assurance that the result would in nowise impair his strength or endanger his dominion The document to which I al- generosity." ade was obtained with some difficulty by a gentleman-a citizen of this country-who was then in London. It was handed by him to a distinguished Senator of the United States, (Mr. tcott,) by whom it was placed in the hands of Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State. Farbeit from me to charge the Secretary of State with the suppression of that document. But it has been lost or mislaid; and, as it is the only copy of which I have heard, I hope that I may yet glish writer says of him: have an opportunity of laying it before the

Mr. Dicagy, of Pennsylvania, opposed the mission and was afraid of Catholic influence.

Mr. Brown.-His colleague (Mr. Levin) had asked, whenever the Catholics got control of all the States, what security we would have against their establishing the Catholic religion? There was an old saying, 'when the sky falls, we will catch larks.' What security, he would ask, had we, that the Methodists, the Episcopaliens, the Rantists the Providence of the Providence o the Baptists, the Presbyterians, might not ge the controlling power in this country, and establish their own religion? Look to the history of the past? Look to the history of the Baptists, of the Presbyterians, (of whom he was very humble member,) and of other Protestant sects; had not they persecuted each other? Had not the Episcopalians persecuted the Dissenters! Had not the Presbyterians, on our own free soil, among the mountain scenery of Mussachusetts, persecuted those who dissented from them? He said, then, what security have we, if any religion should succeed in obtaining the controlling power in our land, that its friends will not establish it as the law of the land, and persecute all other creeds? The security was the spirit of resistance to oppression, which was now spreading in Italy, which had spread all over the United States, and which, e trusted, would be diffused all over the world the spirit that caused men to prefer to suffe death rather than be trammelled by religious despotism. Another security was, that in the progress of mind and conflicts of opinion, no override all others."

The previous question was now moved; the House refused to reconsider, and the bill was passed-yeas 137, nays 15. This debate occurred in the House March

# The Fight and the End on't.

A fight in the House of Representatives at as must be the Kings whom they served. Washington! That is rather a novel affair. Ought not the particulars to be chronicled? Georgia claims one of the champions, Mr. Harralson-Tennessee the other, Mr. G. W.

the House be vindicated? Speeches were made. his letter to Monarges: But the House was in a merry mood, and some of the speakers were merry, too-if not witty, antertain of the great moral responsibility restat least the source of many occur during the interval between the annual meetings, and call special meetings of the

here to-day? Not a whit of it. They had ac- | sought to be created, have given a signal examted momentarily under an infirmity common to all men born in the South and in the West.-They would do these things now and then; and man could enact no laws that would prevent them. And they did not think hard of such little occcurrences. They meant no harm by it. They often got into a little scratch; but it was

forgotten in a moment.
Mr. ROCKHILL.—This is the first time I have felt like saying a word to this House, and this is the first word I have said, except ay or no.—
What I rise for now is not in reference to what it how been has happened here. A gentleman from New York over the way, Mr. Duer, is for the House plain taking some action to prevent the recurrence of such things for the future. He never will prevent them. If he would put a stop to them, he must first put a stop to the human family, [A taugh. I never struck but one man in my yel sometimes, when I am in the best and most

quiet humor in the world, before you can say establishment of religion-quoted from an ad- Jack Robinson, I am so-(extending his arms dress of the Catholics of the United States to and doubling both fists.) [Immense laughter. ment of a Catholic to the Chief Judgeship of the Supreme Bench—and deprecated the atthe Supreme Bench—and deprecated the at-tempt of his colleague to bring into this House a religious excitement.

"I understand that out of the 228 members forward and asked forgiveness of the House and of each other?

If you appoint a committee, you may have many witnesses, and not two of them witness testant community. I, therefore, think it pru-dent and wise—and I have disciplined my own fear some such rule as was talked about might feelings to that standard—to avoid the excite-ment which subjects of this kind are so apt to fear of ever being expelled for such doings myself, and yet I may. Therefore, I do not want any such rule adopted.

Mr. Duer was right. One example manfully made would stop all such scenes, and make even Mr. Rockhill think before he said Jack Robinson, and after it, too. But then, Harralson and Jones were such clever fellows-had apologized so handsomely to the House-had shaken hands a valuable commerce between this country and in such a hearty manner—that the House satished its dignity, and settled the difficulty by passing the following resolution.

> "The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Haralson) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Jones) having apologized to the House for the breach of order committed by them during the sitting of the House-"Resolved, That said apology be accepted by

> the House, and that no further proceedings be taken in relation thereto." All this occurred on March the 10th, the members of the House, doubtless joining in Mr. Rockhill's wish, "when scuffles occur may

### they all terminate just as this has done." Guizet

One who knew well, and opposed him hotly; Pope:—
"Definitely, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men, letter against slavery, and Daniel O'Connell published his manifesto calling upon the Iriah.

"Definitely, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men, submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct. thus describes this fallen man, and minister: holding his head high as to the question of perforce of will and perseverance which make the being murdered if they remained. Statesman; a mortal enemy of everything re-sembling disorder, and capable, if things came er of the blacks, himself a Creole, were going to the worst, of throwing himself without hesitation into despotism which he detests, rather

than accept the anarchy which he abhors.' tie was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perier on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller band of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of insurgents who protected them were sometimes engaged in combat under

"As Minister of public Instruction, M Guinot presented the singular anomaly of a have never directly or indirectly attempted to Protestant directing the church establishment interpose the slightest check to that immense of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and immigration which yearly transfers so many justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexion with literature and education, he gave to his at all likely that the transference to our shores of such multitudes of the followers of the Pope an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising talent; and not a few who have since earned their bread by writing against him, owed their first advancement in the world to M. Guizot's

How, then, if this were Guizot's character did he fail? What made him at once the victim, and the agent, of despotism? These who know Guizot best-who have studied him longer-say, that he had theorized away all his better feelings, and stood among individuals," and before France, as a man without heart. An En-

"He has, after eight years of office, amassed in his own person all the feuds, disappointments, envice, bitternesses of checked ambitions he has sought out odium with all the relish of a mater; has made himself, not as M. de Chatenubriand termed himself, the courtier of misfortune, but the courtier of unpopularity. Other Premiers-MM. Casimir Perier, Mortier, Broglie, Soult, Mole, Thiers-were content to be the ministers of system; M. Guizot is the system itself. He has identified himself so inseparably with it, that if he be hurled from office to-morrow, every institution in France is shaken to its elemental principle, while his personal qualities, no less than his defects, have tended to evenou a contest, and exacerbate a struggle, which he has spared no pains to render internecine and supreme. There is no such incentive to hatred as inverted friendship; and it is a curious illustration of this truth, that of the seven members who, nine years ago, formed with him the Doctrinaire Committee of the Coaliton, disciples rather than coadjutors, pupils more than allies, the two whom he chose to accompany him to his celebrated conference with M. Thiers and Odillon Barrot were MM. de Remusat and Duvergier de Hauranne (the last the author of al the Reform agitation, and the instigator of the banquets,) now both of them among the bitterest of his antagonists, the Cassius and Brutus of this patriotic insurrection.'

Guizot saw only his system-hard, positive unyielding; he demanded its full support; nothing short of it would satisfy him; and thus one religion could acquire sufficient strength to while just as an individual, he appeared to conservative, and liberal, to men in office, and to men thrust out of, or seeking office, as cold and

to excuse his villainy to him, and insure his aid. The fight over, the parties shook hands .- But Pacs denounced him, and with honest in-But the question was, should not the dignity of dignation exposed his ferocity. We quote from rum for the transaction of business.

at least the source of wit in others. We give a specimen, or two:

Mr. Wick.—As to rules to prevent a like occurrence in future. currence in future, gentlemen could not, to use a Western phrase, "no way they could fix it," which I have not belonged. I have no commake a set of the second to the seco make a set of absolute rules to operate on Western men. They were not used to them. It was not according to their notions and habits. Southern and South-western men were, some-how, not so prudent, not so calculating, as the universal New England nation. [a laugh] Nothing could make them so; it was not in their nature. And when two good Western and Southern friends had a little squabble for a minute or two between them, they were, forsooth, to be expelled. Would Mr. W. think of excelling a heard-of crime. The people of Caraccas, that repelled Would Mr. W. think of expelling a heard-of crime. The people of Caraccas, that heard of his for such a matter as had happened virtuous people, notwithstanding the excitement.

ple of morality. The people of Caraccas under-stood well what risks they ran in the career of freedom, by helping those who conceived the dark project of assassinating Congress. What advice can I give you in the situation in which you have placed yourself? No one can believe this any longer possible. Your Excellency ap-pears before the country as the greatest, the most ungrateful, and the most revengeful, of all

Monarges demanded Pact's advice. He gave it, how honestly, let the following extract ex-

Although I have no reason to expect that my advice will be heeded by your Excellency, I think proper to lay before you the only meas ures that can allay the excitement of the people, and prevent disaster. I propose that your Ex-cellency should peaceably submit to the trial to which public opinion has summoned you, for many of your acts, which are regarded as being clearly against the Constitution. I propose that you withdraw all the armed force from the Capital, and that you ask both Houses to change their sittings to another place, as one House had already resolved, in order that they may deliberate dispassionately and freely upon the state of the Republic.

Monarges denounced Paet as a traitor. Paes then called on the people to rally in defence of the Constitution. He says in his address to

The Republic has no Legislative power at present; its members, watched from the bar of the Houses by Gen. Monarges, are compelled to appease the fury of that tyrant, by obedience to his orders. Fellow citizens! the social compact is broken, and the people have resumed their rights. In the exercise of those rights, some of the Cantons have invested me with sufficient authority to organize an army, to avenge outrages committed against the Republic-to re-establish the empire of the Constitution, and procure the punishment of the perfidious Mag-

I have accepted this noble and delicate mi sion, and I have the joy to announce to you that am in arms! I have taken up my lance, not to lay it aside until I shall have seen the enemie of my country humbled, and the Constitution of 1830 triumphant. I reckon on all true patriots-on all those who respect the nationality of Venezuela, and who remember her glorious feeds-on those who sincerely love liberty and detest tyranny.

The people will answer his call. If there be no change in them, nor in Pact, they will crush Monarges, and punish his blood thirsty aiders in has assured him that he has seen a letter from Santz and abettors.

The New York Herald publishes a letter, and an abstract of the news brought by the Orbit, both of which we believe to be full of erros, and

We learn that the white inhabitants of La sons; a policy of great value estimating all that Gunyra and Caraccas are flying in all directions is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic; prouder of the approbation of his who have completely overawed these cities, and conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that the whites, as to inspire them with a dread of

about the streets, in armed gangs, and impress-ing all the mixed races or blacks they could find. One colored man was forcibly dragged from his "In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. cart and carried off; and the impressment is going on daily.

It was rumored from the interior that the whole of the country was on the eve of a genetal revolution, and that the celebrated Gen. Paez was making great efforts to rally the whites. The white population along the sea-coast were trying to escape out of the country. Most of them were going to the Island of Curaceo, and taking passage in different United States vessels. Mr. F. Weisman, lady and family, came passengers in the Orbit, being obliged to abandon their beautiful estate, by this dreadful panic.

To the time of the Orbit's sailing, no actual murders had been committed by the blacks since the assassination of the national representatives. We have only to repeat, that Monarges is a blood-thirsty tyrant—that he owes his elevation mainly to Part-that Part has the confidence of the country, and will speedily rally the people, and destroy the tyrant and his murderous worsted.

### Lewis County Anti Sinvery Society. PREAMBLE.

Whereas God hath made of one blood, all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, "and hath commanded them to love their neighbor as themselves;" and whereas the political faith of this nation is based upon the truth contained in our declaration of Independence—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness;" and whereas three millions of the people of the United States are deprived of these inalienable.

Sende. Threats are into a safet resort, a committee has been appointed to take the matter into consideration. The committee has passed the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the names of the Senators who, without sowing good cause, have not presented themselves up to the date, be published thrice a week in the official newspaper, in order that they may be copied by all the journals in Mexico.

Resolved, That if by the 2d of the present month there has not arrived at Queretaro a sufficient number of Senators will political faith of this nation is based upon the rights, and held in slavery by their fellow-men; and whereas it is a duty for us to practice, and uphold the principles of God's word, and right for us to carry out the foundation principle of our National Government; and whereas it is admitted by all, that slavery is an evil individual ly, socially, nationally, intellectually, morally politically, therefore, resolved; that for concen trated effort, and more efficient action, we form ourselves into a society to be governed by the

following constitution. ARTICLE I.—The name of this society shall be the Anti-Slavery Society of Lewis County, Kentucky.
ART. II.—The object of this society shall b

the entire extinction of slavery, and the slavetrade; and the equal security, protection, and improvement of all people.

Art. III.—The fundamental principles of this

1. As slavery is the forcible deprivation of those natural and inalienable rights which God has given to man, it is therefore sinful in itself. 2. As God requires immediate repentance of all sin, this like all others, should be abandoned

at once—immediately.

3. As every man has birthrights—a right to liberty in the land where he is born, and as banishment is a punishment for crime, no man, not a criminal, should be required to leave the land of his birth, in order that he may enjoy liberty. To require this, is, we believe, a violation of that law of God which requires us to "love our others should do unto you, do ye even so unto neighbor as ourselves, and whatever ye would

tained out positioner an entire in the

We copy the following interesting intelligence tom the New Orleans Pleayane of the 24th ult:

Punctual to her day the foyal steam packet fireat Western, Capt. Chapman, arrived at Ship Island at II. A. M., on Wednesday last.

By this arrival we have letters and papers from our correspondents—our date from the city of Mexico being to the 1th inst., nine days harr than our last accounts.—The news is interesting, and will be found below.

The Great Western left Vers Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, bringing letters und papers from that city to her day of sailing.

It is said that General Tuiggs expresses great anxiety to visit the United States, he having been five years absent from his family. ent from his family.

The Prec American of the 17th inst. announces the death of Lieut. Col. Allen, of the an infantry. He had but recently arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to join his regiment in the interior, He was allacked by billions fever, and died at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 18th.

ver, and died at So'clock, P. M., on the 10th.

Santa Anna has applied to General Twiggs, through Col. Hughes, for permission to pass through Vera Cruz and out of the country. A special-express from Jalaps, reached Vera Cruz the evening of the 16th inst. with the application, and as the General at once granted the permission asked, it was supposed the ex-President would arrive there in a day or two.

A report is current in the try that the steamer was detained at Vera Cruz from the 17th to the 18th, to receive Santa Anna on board, and that he is in truth a passenger on her. We mention the runner, but without putting confidence in it. At all events, it was not known to the passengers with whom we have conversed.

A large train was on its ay down from the ripy of Mexico when the Great Western left. It was at Jalapa the evening of the 16th inst., but a private express was the evening of the 16th inst., but a private express was sent through the same night, to Vera Cruz, by which we

dated the 14th inst. The Mexican and English Couriers arrived there on the 12th from Veta Cruz. There was nothing talked of at the capital but peace. It is said that foreign merchants are more displeased at it than any othr class, dreading as they do the insecurity which will fol Cruz to Orizaba, was stopped by the guerrillas, and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duty on their goods. We infer from an article in the Free American, of the 17th inst., that Governor De Soto (governor of the State of Vers Cruz.) was shortly expected on a visit to the state

of that name or its vicinity.

El Ingenito, published at Morelia under date of the 9th inst., says: "A revolution has just broken out in Guadas lajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Gen. Santa Anna." This we find in he Star of the 14th—the latest paper from the city of Mexi-o. A revolution in the powerful State of Jalisco has ong been apprehended. That Department has long been into best of revolutions. Should this news prove well ounded, it bodes no good to the cause of peace, but we sope Santa Anna may be well out of the country before the revolution reaches a crisis. In the North American of the 12th we find the following paragraph, which favors he idea that Santa Anna will leave the country:
SANTA ANNA AND PAREDES.—The Monitor states that here is a runsor affoat that Santa Anna and Paredes had

Anna to a friend desiring him to place money for him in the Island of Jamaica. The Star of the 9th says, Senor Quijano, one of the armistice commissioners, had gone to Chernavaca, with in-structions from the government to make use of every means in his power to suppress the lodgan rebellion in that vicinity, which we have before mentioned.

QUERETANO,-Up to Sunday last, the 5th, there was nothing of any interest at Queretaro. The Government was weiting for the publication of the armisfice, in order to carry out many important measures. The cabinet had determined that the Asuntamiento of this city, which was in power before their displacement by the present ing to the discharge of its appropriate du elections are held.

ections are held.

SAN LUIS.—The Governor of San Luis says there is
o more gold-or silver in that State, than is necessary to meet the taxes imposed by the General laws of the Re-public. We do not know how this may be, but there ought to be enough to meet the assessments of the American Government, subject to the provisions of the armis-tice. A good deal of concealed tobacco was recently

The Governor of San Luis Potost has sent a commi sioner to the Governor of Guanaxuato, inviting the latter to raise a unlitary force and co-sperate with him in the support of the Government at Queretaro, in the decision ment of San Luis. These overtures state the reasons for raising this force, to support the Congress in case it ratify the peace, and should it not agree to the Guadalupe treaty to be ready for a disposition to carry on the war.

The Governor of Guanaxuato, (who, it will be recollected, is of the war party, and objected not only to the

honorable to the nation.

difficulties do not appear to be quite over in Sai Luis. We see by the papers that another skirmish has taken place between the government troops and the in-surrectionists at Rio Verde, in which the latter were

1 From the North American of March 13th.

not consummating this important act, and exposing to the Republic the permicious consequence which will occur by the absence of a lagislative power. The list of absent Senators has already been published. [From the North American of March 14.]

The government at Queretaro is making endeavers to collect their scattered army. Pena r Pena has ordered the law of Pebruary, 1821, regarding the punishment of desertem, to be published, and to be considered as at present in full force.

[Special correspondence of the Picayune.] MEXICO, March 9, 1818.

Max100, March 9, 1818.

This is now the dullest place imaginable and will continue so during the armistice. Several officers, anticipating no farther active service, have resigned and returned home with the train which left here on the 6th inst., in charge of Col. Black, of the Pennsylvania volunteers; and others have returned on leave which will not terminate until either need in made or the armistice anded. ers have returned on leave which will not terminate until
either peace is made or the armistice ended.

A gentleman whose name is associated with nearly all
the great battles of this war, will go down to Vera Cruz
with the next train, and intends taking up his residence
permanently in New Orleans. I allude to Dr. Vanderlin
den, the surgeon general of the Mexican army. The
government at Queretaro, instigated by the malice of
some Mexicans who witnessed his humane treatment of
wounded Americans brought in when our army entered
the city, have ordered him from this city, where he practises his profession for the support of his family, to queretaro. Refusing to obey this order, or an invitation to go
to Acapulco, for the bruefit of his health, he has been proto Acapulco, for the benefit of his health, he has been pro-nounced a deserter. The claims of the Mexican govern-ment upon additional services or sacrifices from him may be strengthened by its and hadronical deservoir him may the strengthened by its not having paid him a dollar since the battle of Cerro Gordo; but the doctor does not hap pen to think so, and has determined to become a citizen of a country where he is secure in the enjoyment of wis laws and good government. D. S.

heartless. What but this could make him blind to the despotism of '48, when he was so quickly roused to the despotism of '30?

Hereafter, Guizot and Polignac—Polignac and Guizot—will be inseparably linked together, as must be the Kings whom they served.

These means may be intellectual, moral or political, as we as individuals shall deem to be object and principles of this society, shall be considered a member, on subscribing his or her name.

The tyrant murderer, Monarges, is likely to meet his reward. He wrote to Paez, endeavoring to excuse his villainy to him, and insure his aid.

others should do unto you, do ye even so unto the means of '48, when he was so quicklethem."

4. We will employ all means, which we shall deem to he slave-trade.

These means may be intellectual, moral or political, as we as individuals shall deem to be our duty.

Art. IV.—Any person who consents to the object and principles of this society, shall be considered a member, on subscribing his or her name.

Art. V.—This society shall annually elect a meet his reward. He wrote to Paez, endeavoring to excuse his villainy to him, and insure his aid. Max100, March 11, 1548.

pett on his back, or from charcoal lugged in the same way from some distant mountain side, the work perhaps of two or three days. In Jalapa, in Puebla and in this city you can scarcely turn the corner of a street without meeting one of the gentry. They own, I and fold, at least one third of the property of the whole country, and in this city possessone don'th of the buildings and real esfate. To curates, or ecclesistics, who by teaching morelity from the pulpit and by virtuous example in mingiting with their fellow beings improve their species, few will object; but the whole country is filled with mendicant orders who are always found begging, and who do nothing else, unless it is to pray, which, in charity, we may believe they do sometimes. If they contributed to the science, arts or literature of their country, as argument might be found in their favor, but their whole cloacation consists in a smallering of latin, and some little knowledge of theology, their outlay of capital or labor and the slow end of the revolution has become commenced in from North and East to South and West, and that the revolution has become commenced in four New England States, and has must elapse before the harvest will be ripe for the sickle. In this busy, bustling, fleeting world, men walk rather by sight than by faith. A quick and sure return, and a progress from North to South, in those little knowledge of the long. smallering of latin, and some little knowledge of theology, and it is one in a thousand who ever extends his knowledge beyond these limits. If you were to enter into conversation with one of them you would, perhaps, be surprised to be asked "if I was necessary to take shipping from Vera Cruz to Havanar" or, "which was the most distant, New Orleans or Paris," and yet such ridiculous questions would justly represent the ignorance of the great body of them.

questions would justly represent the ignorance of the great body of them.

The case of Co. Duran is one instance of the abandonment of those who have fought for their country by their government and people. Let me relate to you another, in which the party had not handled sword or musket, but was equally entitled to assistance as if she had. A few days since I was standing on Plateria street, the Broadway of Mexica, in the richness and splendor of the shops, onversing with an officer of the army, when we observed a female of prepossessing appearance, in a plain but neat garb, and with a child in her arms, travelling from shop to shop, apparently soliciting alms, but without success. garb, and with a child in her arms, travelling from shop to shop, apparently soliciting alims, but without success. She was passing us, with downcast eyes, when my companion, who speaks Spanish fluently, tapped her gently on the shoulder, and desired to know if he could assist her. Touched with the carnestness and delicacy of his manner, she candidly confessed her object in travelling the streets, and in a few words told her story. Her hus band was a captain in the army, and received a wound at Maline del Rey, of which he had died a few weeks before. The little money left at his death was exhausted in a few Malino del Rey, or which he had used a least was exhausted in a few days—her friends and relatives were all in Acapuico, three hundred miles distant, and after vainly searching for three hundred miles distant, and after vainty searching for employment suited to her, she found she must beg, or that she and her child must starve, and she chose the former. My companion's purse was soon in her hands, and as she walked off I never saw a poor creature so embarrassed as she was in her endeavors to express her gratitude. Generals Towson and Cushing and Col. Belknap, members of the court amounted to enquire into the diffi-Cultes between Generals Scott, Worth and Pillow, and Col. Duncan, arrived here yesterday, together with Capt. Ridgley, the judge advocate, from Puebla. They were excorted by a company of the 2d Dragoons under Lieut. Newton, and Capt. White's company of Louisiana mounted men. Capt. Besaucon came up with the esmounted men. Capt. Bessincon came up with the es-sort. The court met this morning and transacted some preliminary business with closed doors. Day after to-morrow the court meets again, when the first case to be taken up will be chosen, and the next day the examina-tion of the witnesses will commence. Coi Childs came up from Puebla with the court. He intends to return in

recently submitted to Congress: Immigration.

The number of persons arrived in five principal ports, from Europe, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1847, is officially stated in the report of the Commissioner of Patents to be 231,798, an increase of not less than 82,131 in a year. Add to this the immigrants at other ports and the gration was probably not less than 300,000! The following table presents the comparison is pect of the last two years:

1846. 98,843 11,679 7,287

New York.

2000		18,994
151,66	4 233,796	82,134
na, Louisiar I to 2,526,60 he increase ries, the inc	o acres. of populatio	, lows and Wis-
73,345 11,686 18,119	1849 1845 1846	46,648 117,008 156,977 215,000
crops of 8	ult of increas	e of population.
Hhds. 88,000 70,000 100,000 70,000	Years. 1829 1833 1835 1837	Hlads. 48,000 75,000 30,000 65,000
֡	bitic lands, p na, Louissar I to 2,28%, 60 the increa_e ries, the insen, which is 3,345 11,686 18,119 30,945 t, is the rea cropo of 8 Hinds. 88,000 70,000 100,000	\$8,000   1829 70,000   1833 100,000   1835 70,000   1837

140,000 1843 200,000 1845 200,000 1847 A deck passenger by the name of John Nepp, Metropolis, Ills., in a fit of delirium tremens. ast evening, about seven o'clock, at the foot of Bridgewater Island, and was drowned. - St. Lou-& Receille, 29th ult.

## Address of John A. M'Clung, Esq.

In an age like ours, peculiarly rich in fact which, whether welcome or unwelcome, cipation. Whether the result is an acciding a military force, but will not promise to use this advancement of the human race, it is sometic to the queretary foverenament until advancement of the human race, it is sometime to the queretary foverenament until what surprising, at a first glance, that Aliiwhat surprising, at a first glance, that Afri- matter of dispute; but if we take a glance at we shall not stop to enquire; but certainly can colonization has attracted so small a the progress of public opinion upon the the returns of the census since 1790 exhibit share of public attention, and so niggardly question of slavery within the last century, a relative decline of slavery in the frontier an endowment from the public purse. This we will be at no loss to conjecture the im- States, bearing a singular conformity, in evidently arises from no want of philanthro- mediate cause of this great and remarkable point of time, to their geographical expophy, liberality, or enterprise. Thousands phenomenon. Rather more than one hun-The people of Zacushipsu, who have received much of dollars are annually expended by Chris- dred years ago, the slave trade was as legi- States which we have mentioned, except Jaranta, are, after all, it appears, not each innocent tian nations, in well intended efforts to timate a traffic, in the eyes of the world, as Tennessee, a great change in this institution The Padre's object in going to Zacualtipan was to make christianize and civilize the savage nations is now the transportation of ice from Bos. is distinctly perceptible, and is stronger or of the earth; millions have been spent by ton to Calcutta, or of cotton from New weaker, earlier or later, in remarkable ac-Great Britain in liberating the African Orleans to Liverpool. A Queen of Great cordance with the latitude of the State, and slaves of her colonies, and as yet with but Britain, in a speech from the throne, gravely its general exposure to a revolutionary movemade at Queretare to bring together a quorum of the Senate. Threats are thrown out for those who have not yet presented themselves, and as a fast resort, a committee of the other nations of Europe obtained by treaty with Spain a memory and clowly extending Southward and West. condition. The other nations of Europe obtained, by treaty with Spain, a monopoly and slowly extending Southward and West are rapidly following the example of Great of the slave trade from Africa to the Spanish ward. A careful examination of the re-Britain, in awaking to a sense of the con- West Indian colonies. Sixty ships would turns also discloses that this great movement dition of the African race in their colonies; sail from Liverpool in one season, laden passess through two distinct stages, and that but as yet no idea beyond giving them lib. with shackles, hand-cuffs and toys, bound the first stage invariably precedes and is as erty, in the land to which they have been to the African coast for a cargo of slaves, invariably followed by the last. When transplanted, seems to have taken root any The Rev. John Newton, a pious divine of slavary is strong and vigorous in a State, where but in the United States. The phil- the English Church, was for ten years en- when the withering blight from the North anthropy of the Englishman, the Frenchman, and the Dane, looks no further than fession of religion, without losing character, invariably increase more rapidly than the the perilous gift of freedom, in a country and without scruples of conscience. The white. The first symptom of decline is where certainly the full, moral advantages of colonies of every nation in the New World, only comparative. This natural, or at least the gift can never be enjoyed, and as yet including all of the thirteen States, not only this original order of things, is reversed, and our country stands alone in the benevolent tolerated the institution at home, but were the white population begins to gain upon and gigantic scheme of removing the liber- all directly or indirectly engaged in the slave the negroes. This continues for a greater ated slave to a spot where the degredation of centuries may be forgotton, and where he traffic. Public opinion gradually and slow-generally about twenty years, when the last may become a benefit, instead of a nuisance ly underwent a change. But it was only stage is ushered in, and the slave race be to the world. Even in our own country after years of discussion, and an hundred baf- gins to decrease in number. The ratio of the great subject of colonization has as yet fled efforts, that the slave trade was abolish. decrease is generally accelerated from year created but little sensation in the public ed by England; and nearly the whole civi- to year, until Time or a Legislative act of mind. Nearly thirty years have elapsed lized world has followed in her wake. The since the scheme was first broached, by a Rev. John Newton's occupation, one hun. As early as 1790, Delaware had already few enlightened and benevolent statesmen of the old South and West, and during more time code of Christendom. Slavery was cline, and was entering upon the last stage than half of that time the result of the effort abolished in the West Indies by England, of positive decline. The following table has hung in mournful suspense. Private within the last few years, and nearly all correctly represents the decline of slavery in and individual contributions have alone sus- the European kingdoms have followed or that State since 1790: tained it. The Union and State Govern- are following her example. Slavery toment have regarded it with cold indifference. wards the close of the last century, was abol. No. of slaves 8,887 6,183 4,177 4,568 3,290 2,600 Powerful interests in the North have frown- ished in the New England States, in New ed upon it. Even in the South, which has 30 York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and order, and she is twenty years behind Dela vital an interest in its prosperity, it has at times been regarded with a jealous and distrustful eye, as tending to sap the deep found dations of domestic slavery. But under all discouragements, and against all opposition discouragements, and against all opposition be still the source of positive decrease in the source of positive decrease of positive decr the great scheme of colonization has still close to us its last stages; but the fragments ond and last stage of positive decrease; gallantly held on its course, until faintly in exhibited are interesting, from the regularity while Virginia enters upon the first stage in the distance we catch the dim and distant of decrease which they exhibit. In 1790, 1820, and upon the last in 1840. It is outline of that magnificant destiny which we Massachusetts and Maine had become en- certainly somewhat remarkable that the believe awaits it. It would be an easy task, tirely free, while New Hampshire contained same interval should separate these two Arr. V.—This society shall annually elect a regiment of industry and to bury him. The order was regiment of industry and to bury him. The order was regiment of industry and to bury him. The order was regiment of industry and to bury him. The order was received the progress of colonization of bursiness.

Arr. VI.—This committee, of five persons, three of whom shall constitute a quore persons and the persons that the persons the country of the persons that the persons the person did time permit, to point out the causes only 158, and Vermont 17. For all prec. States both in the first and last stages of de which have rendered the progress of colonization so slow and painful. As I have al. Northern and Eastern States may be regard marked to be attributed to accident. Here ready remarked, I attribute it to no want of ed as free. In them the revolution had be- is a view of the relative strength of the Christian benevolence and enterprise. But come complete. But in the States, South whites and negroes in Maryland since 1790: without adverting to other obvious and well known causes, arising from the deep passions connected with slavery, it will be sufing from colonization are much better cal- Pennsylvania 3,737. From 1790 down. the whites had increased upon the slaves culated to attract the attention of the states | ward, the following table will correctly ex. one and one-tenth per cent.; that this ratio, man, reflecting in his closet, than of the hibit the decline of slavery at each succeed. in 1810, had increased to three and one-

with a certainty that a great interval of time made great progress in all, before it had must elapse before the harvest will be ripe commenced in New Jersey, and when its their outlay of capital or labor; and the slow curiosity at the returns of the frontier slave and distant, but gigantic and magnificant States, in order to see whether the move results of colonization, however clearly dis- ment still continues in a Southern direction, cerned by the far-seeing statesman and philanthropist, are crowded out by the thousand different character of the Southern popula and one schemes of present gain and rapid tion. We are not long kept in suspense development which absorb the attention upon this subject. The frontier fortresses of

poses, therefore, the four most cline, and it tends to

to another time and another occasion.

and dazzle the eyes of our countrymen. It slavery are clearly composed of Delaware, is not my purpose on the present occasion, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virto discuss the merits or demerits of slavery, ginia and North Carolina upon the East either in a moral or political light. Wheth- ern border, and of Missouri and Kentucky er it is a sin in itself, or whether it is coun- upon the West. If we are correct in fixing tenanced, recognised and regulated by the Jewish and Christian code, is a question of the decline of slavery, we would natural which I leave untouched. Whether the mere physical condition of the slave is one way in the North first, and that the resisof misery, or whether, on the contrary, it is, rance would be more stubborn as the revoin many important features greatly superior lution progressed Southward. The climate to that of the English laborer, is of no importance to my present purpose. Whether it is a convenient and useful political insti. Tropics, and capable of enduring a heat tution, or whether, on the contrary, it is under which the white man dies, the negro baneful to wealth and population, dishonor. recoils from the North as from a natural ing to labor, and tending to encourage idle-enemy, and turns to the South as to his natuness and dissipation, are questions of legiti. ral home. So strong is this instinctive tenmate discussion, at a proper time and place, dency of his race, that all positive laws but which do not come within the range of which seek to counteract it, will, in all my present object. Like the doctrines of probability, ultimately give way to the great the ancient schoolmen-fate, free-will, and natural law, which slowly impels him in predestination—these questions may be dis. that direction. When the institution is, cussed until all reason is lost, and the pas- therefore, attacked along its whole line, the sions of the heart awakened to a tempest, weaker portions will first yield to the ene-The following statistics are from the Re- without arriving at any fixed and undeniable my, and the stronger parts will make a more port of Mr. Burke, Commissioner of Patents, result. I will embark upon no such trou. stubborn resistance. When a coast of 1,000 bled and shoreless ocean. I will speak of miles is slowly worn away by the breakers that which I believe certainly is, and of that of a thousand years, it is the softer strata of which I believe certainly will be, leaving clays, of shoal and of sand, which are first the merits or demerits, the right or the wrong devoured by the all-wasting element, and hollowd out in the shape of bays and spaci-It is my purpose to show, that whatever ous harbors, while the harder rocks stand may be the future destiny of African slavery firm against the encroaching waves, and in in the region of the cotton plant and the the form of abrupt and frowning promontosugar cane, in the Northern slave States, at ries, continue for centuries to point out the least, it is not a permanent, but merely a original line of coast upon which the war of temporary institution, which is even now the breakers commenced. The institution slowly receding in a Southward direction, and if time be allowed, will certainly disappear. I wish, secondly, to show that this recession of slavery does not rid us of the breathed upon it throughout the world, it black population, but leaves us encumbered withered at once in the far North, and died with a moral and political nuisance in the without a struggle. A feeble resistance was shape of free blacks, of which we can only made in the Southern tier of the New Engrelieve ourselves, humanely and properly, land States-Connecticut and Rhode Isby the Colonization Society. I wish, lastly, land-and a somewhat obstinate stand was to show that the Colonization Society, in made in New York and New Jersey. But time, will not only relieve us of this insup. all in vain. It slowly receded South of portable pest, but will, in all probability. Mason and Dixon's line, and entrenched become the means of regenerating the Afri. itself in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, can continent, and converting it into great, where a southern sun, and the manners of civilized, and Christian nations. The two the people promised it a long abiding place. first propositions, in my opinion, are susceptable of rigid demonstration from admit. principles which we have advanced, slavery ted and undeniable facts, most of which are ought to decline in Delaware first, then in to be found in the census returns of the Maryland, then in Columbia, afterwards in comped overboard from the steamer Mountaineer United States from 1790, down to the pre- Virginia, and last of all in North Carolina,

sent time. That since 1790 the frontiers of slavery have been slowly receding in a West, it should decay more rapidly in Mis-Southward direction, from some cause, and souri than Kentucky; and Kentucky should that this movement is still in progress is a precede Tennessee in its tendency to eman In an age like ours, peculiarly rich in fact which, whether welcome or unwelcome, cipation. Whether the result is an acci-

Maryland comes next in geographical

From these tables it appears that in 1800 fifth per cent.; in 1820 to thirteen per cent., accompanied with a positive decline of slaves; in 1830 to fifteen and one-tenth per san isso isso isso is is accompanied with a positive decline of slaves; in 1830 to fifteen and one-tenth per silves is in 1830 to fifteen and one-tenth per cent., with a continued and slightly accellences in 1840 to in 1840 to in 1840 to in in increase and one-half per cent. with a rapid twenty and one-half per cent., with a rapidly accelerated decline of slaves.

[To be continued.]